

104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 852

To designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 7, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRYANT of Texas, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. STARK, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. EVANS, Mr. TORRES, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. FILNER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Northern Rockies Eco-
5 system Protection Act of 1995”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

3 (1) Many areas of undeveloped National Forest
4 System lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Or-
5 egon, Washington, and Wyoming possess outstand-
6 ing natural characteristics which give them high val-
7 ues as wilderness, parks, and wild and scenic rivers
8 and will, if properly preserved, be an enduring re-
9 source of wilderness, wild land areas, and
10 biodiversity for the benefit of the American people.

11 (2) The bioregion of the Northern Rockies con-
12 tains the most diverse array of wild lands remaining
13 south of Canada, providing sanctuary for a host of
14 species listed as threatened or endangered under sec-
15 tion 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16
16 U.S.C. 1533(c)). These national interest public lands
17 are among the most popular wild lands in the Na-
18 tion, embracing major ecosystems and national
19 treasures such as the Greater Yellowstone, Greater
20 Glacier/Continental Divide, Greater Hells Canyon,
21 Greater Salmon/Selway, and Greater Cabinet/Yaak/
22 Selkirk ecosystems. The headwaters for nearly two-
23 thirds of the rivers of North America originate in
24 the Northern Rockies, sending waters to three
25 oceans and providing critical supplies of clean water
26 for wildlife and other users.

1 (3) The wildlife treasures of the Northern
2 Rockies are of international significance and contain
3 remarkably intact large mammalian fauna and rare
4 and unique plant life.

5 (4) Wildlife habitat fragmentation due to road-
6 building, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas explo-
7 ration, lack of interagency cooperation, and other ac-
8 tivities has severe effects on the wildlife populations
9 (including those listed as threatened or endangered
10 under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of
11 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)) and their habitat, the
12 water quality, the ancient forests, and the greater
13 ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion. Con-
14 tinued fragmentation and development of the re-
15 maining roadless and essentially roadless ecosystems
16 and biological connectors of the Northern Rockies
17 would cause a loss to the Nation of an entire wild
18 land region and of the only remaining areas south
19 of Canada still pristine enough to support popu-
20 lations of caribou, gray wolves, grizzly bears, anad-
21 romous fish, and numerous other rare and endan-
22 gered plant and animal life all in one intact
23 bioregion.

24 (5) Since the 1936 roadless area inventory com-
25 pleted by Bob Marshall, millions of acres of roadless

1 wild lands have been developed in the Northern
2 Rockies. Extensive fragmentation of wild lands and
3 wildlife habitat has resulted in the listing of several
4 species as threatened or endangered and reduced the
5 numbers and range of many others, including anad-
6 romous fish.

7 (6) A review of the current situation in the
8 Northern Rockies has revealed the urgent need for
9 an ecological reserve system for the Northern Rock-
10 ies Bioregion, which includes core ecosystem reserve
11 areas and biological connecting corridors necessary
12 to ensure wildlife movements and genetic inter-
13 change between the core reserve areas.

14 (7) The economic value to the Nation of most
15 of these undeveloped areas, left in their natural
16 state, greatly exceeds any potential return to the
17 Treasury of the United States from timber harvest
18 and development. If current Federal land manage-
19 ment in the Northern Rockies continues to result in
20 the development of roadless areas, the American
21 public will be using its tax dollars to fund perma-
22 nent reductions in wilderness, water quality, fish and
23 wildlife habitat, and species and biological diversity.

24 (8) The congressional review of roadless areas
25 within National Forest System lands in the States

1 of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyo-
2 ming has identified areas which, on the basis of
3 their land form, ecosystem, associated fish and wild-
4 life, economic value, and location will help to fulfill
5 the role of the United States Forest Service to en-
6 sure a quality National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
7 tem. The review has identified other areas which
8 may have outstanding values as national parks and
9 preserves and wild and scenic rivers. The review has
10 also identified areas which may not possess out-
11 standing wilderness attributes and should not now
12 be designated as components of the National Wilder-
13 ness Preservation System, but which should be stud-
14 ied to determine their role in maintaining biological
15 diversity in the Northern Rockies.

16 (9) Many areas of National Forest System
17 lands have been damaged and their productivity re-
18 duced by unwise development practices which have
19 also impaired ecosystem function and biological di-
20 versity. The Island Park area adjacent to Yellow-
21 stone National Park contains large clear-cut areas
22 right up to the park boundary. Efforts should be
23 made to return these areas to their former ecological
24 health and native diversity by designating them as
25 National Wildland Restoration and Recovery areas.

1 These efforts should seek to ensure that vital eco-
2 system components are restored, especially in areas
3 where wildlife travel corridors and native fish and
4 wildlife populations have been damaged or elimi-
5 nated. Restoration efforts should seek to ensure and
6 maintain genetic interchange, biological diversity,
7 and restoration of native species diversity through-
8 out the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

9 (10) Federal agencies entrusted with managing
10 the bioregion's natural resources operate under con-
11 tradictory congressional mandates, and thus are in
12 dissension over management policies which involve
13 common resources and major ecosystems. Existing
14 agency structures and regulatory mechanisms have
15 proven unsatisfactory for responsible management of
16 nationally important ecosystems on public lands. Ex-
17 isting laws and regulations have not been sufficient
18 to establish and maintain agency accountability for
19 public resources.

20 (b) PURPOSE.—

21 (1) DESIGNATIONS.—The purposes of this Act
22 are—

23 (A) to designate certain National Forest
24 System lands in the States of Idaho, Montana,
25 Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as compo-

1 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation
2 System;

3 (B) to designate certain National Forest
4 System lands in the States of Montana, Oregon,
5 and Idaho as national park and preserve study
6 areas;

7 (C) to designate certain National Forest
8 System lands and watercourses in the States of
9 Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington as
10 components of the National Wild and Scenic
11 Rivers System;

12 (D) to establish a pilot system of National
13 Wildland Restoration and Recovery Areas and a
14 Wildlands Recovery Corps to help restore bio-
15 logical diversity and native species; and

16 (E) to establish a system of biological con-
17 necting corridors between the core ecosystems
18 in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

19 (2) GENERAL PURPOSES.—The designations
20 made by this Act are made in order to—

21 (A) promote, perpetuate, and preserve the
22 wilderness character of the land;

23 (B) protect water quality, watersheds, and
24 wildlife habitat, including that of species listed
25 as threatened or endangered under section 4(c)

1 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16
2 U.S.C. 1533(c));

3 (C) protect the ecological integrity and
4 contiguity of major wild land ecosystems and
5 their interconnecting corridors identified by the
6 United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and
7 other sources;

8 (D) protect and maintain biological and
9 native species diversity;

10 (E) promote and ensure interagency co-
11 operation in the implementation of integrated,
12 holistic ecosystem management and protection
13 of the ecosystems and corridors covered by this
14 Act;

15 (F) preserve scenic, historic, and cultural
16 resources;

17 (G) promote scientific research, primitive
18 recreation, solitude, physical and mental chal-
19 lenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of
20 the American people;

21 (H) avoid the misinvestment of scarce cap-
22 ital in lands of marginal timber value; and

23 (I) ensure that all resources on Federal
24 lands in the Northern Rockies Bioregion are

1 managed on an ecologically and economically
2 sustainable basis.

3 **SEC. 3. WILDERNESS.**

4 (a) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—In furtherance
5 of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131–
6 1136), the following lands in the States of Idaho, Mon-
7 tana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming are hereby des-
8 ignated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the
9 National Wilderness Preservation System:

10 (1) GREATER GLACIER/CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
11 ECOSYSTEM.—

12 (A) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The
13 Congress finds as follows:

14 (i) The core of the Greater Glacier/
15 Continental Divide ecosystem region is
16 Glacier National Park and the Bob Mar-
17 shall Wilderness, America’s first wilderness
18 area.

19 (ii) This ecosystem includes unique
20 lands such as the Rocky Mountain Front,
21 where grizzlies still roam the prairies and
22 America’s largest herd of bighorn sheep
23 scales the craggy peaks.

24 (iii) The Swan and Mission mountain
25 ranges contain some of Montana’s largest

1 old growth forests and pristine bull trout
2 and westslope cutthroat trout spawning
3 runs.

4 (iv) The Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf
5 is making a comeback in this ecosystem,
6 and the ecosystem is home to the largest
7 grizzly population in the lower 48.

8 (B) DESIGNATION.—(i) In order to protect
9 the unique Greater Glacier/Continental Divide
10 ecosystem, the areas named in the table in
11 clause (ii), which together comprise approxi-
12 mately 1,256,175 acres as generally depicted on
13 the maps with titles corresponding to each such
14 area and dated January 1, 1995, are hereby
15 designated as wilderness. Each such wilderness
16 area shall either be incorporated into the wil-
17 derness area indicated or shall be known by the
18 name given to it in such table, as specified in
19 such table. Each such map shall be on file and
20 available for public inspection in the Office of
21 the Chief of the Forest Service, United States
22 Department of Agriculture.

23 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as fol-
24 lows:

GREATER GLACIER/CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Choteau Mountain/Teton High Peaks/Deep Creek	105,593	Lewis & Clark National Forest/BLM
Renshaw	46,602	Lewis & Clark National Forest/BLM
Swan Front	168,372	Flathead Lolo National Forest
Swan Crest	88,795	Flathead National Forest
Limestone Caves/Lost Jack	35,932	Flathead National Forest
Monture Creek	98,761	Lolo National Forest
Total	544,055	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Great Bear Wilderness Area:

Middle Fork	40,123	Flathead National Forest
South Fork	20,545	Flathead National Forest
Total	60,668	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Scapegoat Wilderness Area:

Stonewall Mountain	54,984	Helena National Forest
Silver King/Falls Creek	42,143	Lewis & Clark/Helena National Forest
Benchmark/Elk Creek	27,721	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Total	124,848	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Mission Mountains Wilderness Area:

Mission additions	2,439	Flathead National Forest
Marshall Peak	8,769	Lolo National Forest
Total	11,208	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Rattlesnake Wilderness Area:

Rattlesnake reclassification and additions	26,780	Lolo National Forest
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The following areas shall become components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and each area shall take the name given to it in this table:

Badger-Two Medicine	127,708	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Sawtooth Ridge	14,446	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Mt. Hefty/Tuchuck/Thompson-Seton	132,076	Flathead/Kootenai National Forest
Le Beau	6,453	Flathead/Kootenai National Forest
Ten Lakes	43,810	Kootenai National Forest
Lincoln Gulch	9,057	Helena National Forest
Anaconda Hill	16,316	Helena National Forest
Specimen Creek	13,483	Helena National Forest
Crater Mountain	9,611	Helena National Forest
Ogden Mountain	12,210	Helena National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Nevada Mountain	54,146	Helena National Forest
Ecosystem Total	1,206,875	

1 (2) GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM.—

2 (A) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The
3 Congress finds as follows:

4 (i) The core of the greater Yellow-
5 stone region is Yellowstone, the Nation's
6 first national park.

7 (ii) This world-famous region of gey-
8 ser basins, towering mountains, abundant
9 wildlife, and vast forests contains the head-
10 waters for many of the Nation's most fa-
11 mous blue-ribbon trout streams.

12 (iii) Small glaciers and permanent
13 snowfields cloak the rugged Teton and
14 Beartooth mountains, which contain sev-
15 eral peaks greater than 12,000 feet.

16 (iv) Diverse habitat in the region
17 ranges from cactus desert lowlands to arc-
18 tic tundra.

19 (v) Wildlife in the region includes the
20 threatened grizzly bear, the Nation's last
21 wild bison herd, trumpeter swans, and
22 nearly 35,000 elk.

1 (B) DESIGNATION.—(i) In order to protect
 2 the unique ecosystem of the greater Yellowstone
 3 region, the areas named in the table in clause
 4 (ii), which comprise approximately 3,261,673
 5 acres as generally depicted on the maps with ti-
 6 tles corresponding to each such area and dated
 7 January 1, 1995, are hereby designated as wil-
 8 derness. Each such wilderness area shall either
 9 be incorporated into the wilderness area indi-
 10 cated or shall be known by the name given to
 11 it in such table, as specified in such table. Each
 12 such map shall be on file and available for pub-
 13 lic inspection in the Office of the Chief of the
 14 Forest Service, United States Department of
 15 Agriculture.

16 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as fol-
 17 lows:

GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Absaroka-Beartooth additions	260,563	Gallatin/Custer/Shoshone National Forest

The following areas shall be incorporated into the North Absaroka Wilderness Area:

North Absaroka additions	152,930	Shoshone National Forest
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The following areas shall be incorporated into the Washakie Wilderness Area:

Washakie additions	218,076	Shoshone National Forest
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Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Teton Wilderness Area:		
DuNoir/Pacific Creek/Blackrock Creek	81,112	Bridger-Teton/Shoshone National Forest
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Gros Ventre Wilderness Area:		
Shoal Creek addition	35,000	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Gros Ventre additions	85,687	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Total	120,687	
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Bridger Wilderness Area:		
Bridger additions	143,300	Bridger-Teton National Forest
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Popo Agie Wilderness Area:		
Popo Agie additions	47,709	Shoshone National Forest
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Winegar Hole Wilderness Area:		
Winegar Hole addition	4,859	Targhee National Forest
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area:		
Cowboys Heaven	40,509	Gallatin/Beaverhead National Forest
Lee Metcalf additions	188,707	Gallatin/Beaverhead National Forest
Total	229,216	
Each of the following areas shall become a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall take the name given to it in this table:		
Gallatin Range	236,802	Gallatin National Forest
Chico Peak	12,422	Gallatin National Forest
Lionhead	47,969	Gallatin/Targhee National Forest
Line Creek Plateau/Deep Lake	112,739	Custer/Shoshone National Forest
Monument Ridge	17,835	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Munger Mountain	8,427	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Little Sheep Mountain	14,884	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Palisades	223,167	Bridger-Teton/Targhee National Forest
Mt Leidy Highlands	165,219	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Salt River Range	227,909	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Grayback Ridge	294,373	Bridger-Teton National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Commissary Ridge	94,239	Bridger-Teton National Forest
South Wyoming Range	78,577	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Gannett Hills/Spring Creek	76,985	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Little Cottonwood	5,448	Bridger-Teton National Forest
North Mountain	9,950	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Philips Ridge	10,316	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Garns Mountain	104,220	Targhee National Forest
Warm River	25,639	Targhee National Forest
SNAKE RIVER	6,930	Targhee National Forest
Bear Creek	117,394	Targhee/Caribou National Forest
Stump Creek	98,415	Caribou National Forest
Caribou	82,201	Caribou National Forest
Poker Peak	19,812	Caribou National Forest
Bitters Peak	12,376	Caribou National Forest
Wolverine Creek	20,640	Caribou National Forest
Pole Creek	8,392	Caribou National Forest
Gravelly Mountains	267,549	Beaverhead National Forest
Snowcrest	95,491	Beaverhead National Forest
Tobacco Root Mountains	102,031	Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	3,856,803	

- 1 (3) GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM.—
- 2 (A) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The
- 3 Congress finds as follows:
- 4 (i) The Greater Salmon/Selway region
- 5 is one of the most rugged and wild areas
- 6 in America, and one of the largest intact

1 forest ecosystems in the temperate zones of
2 the Earth.

3 (ii) The core of the region is com-
4 prised of the Frank Church-River of No
5 Return and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness
6 areas.

7 (iii) Swimming the Salmon and Clear-
8 water river systems, several species of
9 salmon and sea-going trout still make the
10 900 mile spawning journey from the Pa-
11 cific Ocean to small tributaries in the high
12 mountain country.

13 (iv) Biological and landscape diversity
14 in the region is great, ranging from rocky,
15 dry canyon country to wet forests of an-
16 cient cedars many feet in diameter in the
17 Mallard-Larkins and other areas.

18 (v) A wide array of forest dwelling
19 species reside in the region, and the gray
20 wolf is making a comeback.

21 (B) DESIGNATION.—(i) In order to protect
22 the unique ecosystem of the Greater Salmon/
23 Selway region, the areas named in the table in
24 clause (ii), which comprise approximately
25 5,160,727 acres as generally depicted on the

1 maps with titles corresponding to each such
 2 area and dated January 1, 1995, are hereby
 3 designated as wilderness. Each such wilderness
 4 area shall either be incorporated into the wil-
 5 derness area indicated or shall be known by the
 6 name given to it in such table, as specified in
 7 such table. Each such map shall be on file and
 8 available for public inspection in the Office of
 9 the Chief of the Forest Service, United States
 10 Department of Agriculture.

11 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as
 12 follows:

GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Bluejoint	62,321	Bitterroot/Salmon National Forests
Camas Creek	99,572	Challis/Salmon National Forests
Blue Bunch	11,296	Challis/Boise National Forests
Loon Creek	102,861	Challis/Sawtooth National Forests
Pinnacle Peak	10,491	Payette National Forest
Meadow Creek	47,163	Payette National Forest
Big Creek Fringe	1,305	Payette National Forest
Placer Creek	6,803	Payette National Forest
Smith Creek	2,303	Payette National Forest
Cottontail Point-Pilot Peak	107,283	Payette National Forest
Bernard	19,716	Boise National Forest
Burnt Log	21,377	Boise National Forest
Whiskey	3,799	Boise National Forest
Nameless Creek	2,231	Boise National Forest
Tennessee	649	Boise National Forest
Poker Meadows	968	Boise National Forest
Black Lake	5,661	Boise National Forest
Panther Creek	33,885	Salmon National Forest
McEleny	2,932	Salmon National Forest
Little Horse	6,047	Salmon National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Oreana	6,986	Salmon National Forest
Duck Peak	43,775	Salmon National Forest
Long Tom	17,869	Salmon National Forest
Challis Creek	40,718	Challis National Forest
Seafoam	27,112	Challis National Forest
Greylock	11,029	Challis National Forest
Rackliff-Gedney	85,035	Clearwater/Nez Perce National Forests
Jersey-Jack	42,014	Nez Perce National Forest
Mallard	22,441	Nez Perce National Forest
Marshall Mountain	5,265	Coeur d'Alene Dist. BLM
Total	850,907	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area:

Gospel Hump Additions	59,557	Nez Perce National Forest
Carey Creek	9,283	Payette National Forest
Total	68,840	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area:

Bitterroot additions	123,125	Bitterroot National Forest
Lochsa Face	67,758	Clearwater National Forest
Elk Summit/Sneakfoot/North Fork Spruce	55,771	Clearwater National Forest
West Meadow Creek	109,060	Nez Perce National Forest
East Meadow Creek	98,064	Nez Perce National Forest
Lolo Creek	15,168	Lolo/Clearwater/Bitter- root National Forests
Total	468,946	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Sawtooth Wilderness Area:

Sawtooth completion (Hansen Lakes/Huckleberry/ Pettit/Smoky Mountains/Ten Mile/Black War- rior/South Boise/Yuba).	524,699	Boise/Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
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Each of the following areas shall become a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall take the name given to it in this table:

French Creek/Patrick Butte	169,429	Payette National Forest
Crystal Mountain	13,054	Payette National Forest
Secesh	258,736	Payette National Forest
Needles	167,339	Payette/Boise National Forests
Caton Lake	95,585	Payette/Boise National Forests
Mount Heinen	16,610	Boise National Forest
Grape Mountain	13,098	Boise National Forest
Peace Rock	181,521	Boise National Forest
Deadwood	50,620	Boise National Forest
Whitehawk Mountain	8,220	Boise National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Red Mountain	106,826	Boise National Forest
Breadwinner	39,759	Boise National Forest
Elk Creek	13,349	Boise National Forest
Steel Mountain	20,961	Boise National Forest
Rainbow	10,002	Boise National Forest
Grand Mountain	13,024	Boise National Forest
Sheep Creek	86,109	Boise National Forest
Snowbank	36,632	Boise National Forest
House Mountain	18,333	Boise National Forest
Danskin/South Fork Boise	34,453	Boise National Forest
Cow Creek	9,091	Boise National Forest
Lime Creek	113,875	Boise/Sawtooth National Forests
O'Hara Falls Creek	24,436	Nez Perce National Forest
Lick Point	7,534	Nez Perce National Forest
Goddard Creek	14,105	Nez Perce National Forest
Middle Fork Face	11,275	Nez Perce National Forest
Clear Creek	9,235	Nez Perce National Forest
Silver Creek-Pilot Knob	21,527	Nez Perce National Forest
Perreau Creek	6,613	Salmon National Forest
Napias	7,617	Salmon National Forest
Napoleon Ridge	40,076	Salmon National Forest
Jesse Creek	13,205	Salmon National Forest
Haystack Mountain	7,985	Salmon National Forest
Phelan	7,109	Salmon National Forest
Sheepeater	27,584	Salmon National Forest
South Fork Deep Creek	6,852	Salmon National Forest
Deep Creek	5,480	Salmon National Forest
Taylor Mountain	59,917	Salmon/Challis National Forests
Squaw Creek	92,659	Challis National Forest
White Knob	62,159	Challis National Forest
Porphyry Peak	47,031	Challis National Forest
Pioneer Mountains	275,195	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Railroad Ridge	32,484	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Boulder/White Clouds	438,542	Sawtooth/Challis National Forest/BLM
Buttercup Mountain	72,738	Sawtooth National Forest
Little Wood River	5,401	Shoshone Dist. BLM
Friedman Creek	11,173	Shoshone Dist. BLM
Total	2,784,558	
Great Burn Wildlands Complex:		
Great Burn (Hoodoo)	253,507	Clearwater/Lolo National Forests
Meadow Creek/Upper North Fork/Rawhide	60,858	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo/Clearwater National Forests

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Sheep Mountain/State Line	60,448	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Mallard-Larkins	269,123	Clearwater/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Bighorn-Weitas	243,679	Clearwater National Forest
North Lochsa Slope	104,791	Clearwater National Forest
Siwash	8,817	Clearwater National Forest
Pot Mountain	48,461	Clearwater National Forest
Moose Mountain	19,844	Clearwater National Forest
Eldorado Creek	6,317	Clearwater National Forest
Weir-Post Office	21,623	Clearwater National Forest
Mosquito Fly	21,555	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Midget Peak	7,235	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Total	1,126,258	
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	5,824,208	

1 (4) GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECO-
2 SYSTEM.—

3 (A) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The
4 Congress finds as follows:

5 (i) The wettest part of the Northern
6 Rockies, the Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk
7 ecosystem is a wild land region that con-
8 tains the last major stands of low elevation
9 ancient forests in the general region, in-
10 cluding the Long Canyon area which con-
11 tains the oldest living cedars in the Nation.

1 (ii) The only caribou herd in the lower
 2 48 roams these mountains, as do the griz-
 3 zly and the gray wolf.

4 (iii) Towering mountains in the eco-
 5 system include the Cabinet, Selkirk, and
 6 Purcell ranges.

7 (B) DESIGNATION.—(i) In order to protect
 8 the unique, heavily fragmented, and endangered
 9 Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem, the
 10 areas named in the table in clause (ii), which
 11 comprise approximately 758,318 acres as gen-
 12 erally depicted on the maps with titles cor-
 13 responding to each such area and dated Janu-
 14 ary 1, 1995, are hereby designated as wilder-
 15 ness. Each such wilderness area shall either be
 16 incorporated into the wilderness area indicated
 17 or shall be known by the name given to it in
 18 such table, as specified in such table. Each such
 19 map shall be on file and available for public in-
 20 spection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest
 21 Service, United States Department of Agri-
 22 culture.

23 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as
 24 follows:

GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Cabinet Additions	90,805	Kootenai National Forest

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area:

Salmo-Priest Additions	34,002	Colville/Kaniksu National Forests
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Each of the following areas shall become a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall take the name given to it in this table:

Zulu Creek	38,256	Kootenai National Forest
Saddle Mountain	30,111	Kootenai National Forest
Roberts Mountain	8,072	Kootenai National Forest
Galena Creek	18,769	Kootenai National Forest
Berray Mountain	8,187	Kootenai National Forest
Lone Cliff-Smeads	8,741	Kootenai National Forest
McNeeley	6,157	Kootenai National Forest
Northwest Peaks	20,959	Kootenai National Forest
Roderick	31,147	Kootenai National Forest
Grizzly Peak	7,474	Kootenai National Forest
West Fork Yaak	10,788	Kootenai National Forest
Cataract Peak	26,870	Kootenai/Lolo National Forests
Cube Iron-Silcox	38,500	Kootenai/Lolo National Forests
Sundance Ridge	8,897	Lolo National Forest
Teepee-Spring Creek	12,371	Lolo National Forest
Scotchman's Peak	87,440	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Elk Creek/Cathedral Peak	33,370	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Buckhorn Ridge	42,653	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Little Grass Mountain	8,298	Colville/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Grassy Top	10,789	Colville National Forest
Harvey Creek	13,216	Colville National Forest
Abercrombie-Hooknose	35,738	Colville National Forest
South Fork Mountain	15,536	Idaho Panhandle National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Blacktail Mountain	4,722	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Upper Priest Lake	13,875	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Long Canyon/Selkirk Crest	106,123	Idaho Panhandle National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Saddle Mountain	30,111	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Mt. Willard/Lake Estelle/Katka	61,864	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Trestle Peak	7,565	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Beetop	14,753	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Packsaddle	21,574	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Blacktail Mountain	4,993	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Magee	34,490	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Tepee Creek	4,687	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Trouble Creek	5,834	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Graham Coal	11,232	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Grandmother Mountain	39,185	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Pinchot Butte	11,986	Idaho Panhandle National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Ecosystem total	1,020,140	

- 1 (5) ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS.—
- 2 (A) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The
- 3 Congress finds as follows:
- 4 (i) There are several island mountain
- 5 ranges in the Northern Rockies Bioregion,
- 6 separated from other mountains by the
- 7 intervening prairies.
- 8 (ii) These wild and beautiful moun-
- 9 tains are home to an abundant array of

1 native wildlife and birds and are represent-
 2 ative of a unique ecological complex.

3 (iii) These lands include the Bighorn,
 4 Big Snowy, Pryor, Elkhorn, and Caribou
 5 Mountain Ranges.

6 (B) DESIGNATION.—(i) In order to protect
 7 the unique and increasingly isolated ecological
 8 treasure of island mountain ranges in the
 9 Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas named
 10 in the table in clause (ii), which comprise ap-
 11 proximately 1,289,712 acres as generally de-
 12 picted on the maps with titles corresponding to
 13 each such area and dated January 1, 1995, are
 14 hereby designated as wilderness. Each such wil-
 15 derness area shall be known by the name given
 16 to it in such table. Each such map shall be on
 17 file and available for public inspection in the
 18 Office of the Chief of the Forest Service,
 19 United States Department of Agriculture.
 20 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as
 21 follows:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS AREAS:		
Kettle Mountains:		
Thirteen Mile	11,762	Colville National Forest
Bald Snow	19,082	Colville National Forest
Profanity	38,795	Colville National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Twin Sisters	17,109	Colville National Forest
South Huckleberry	9,631	Colville National Forest
Cougar Mountain	4,461	Colville National Forest
Owl Mountain	14,889	Colville National Forest
Deer Creek	9,473	Colville National Forest
Jacknife Mountain	9,960	Colville National Forest
Paradise	6,874	Colville National Forest
Bodie Mountain	7,172	Colville National Forest
Bulldog Mountain	7,719	Colville National Forest
Hoodoo	13,013	Colville National Forest
Total	169,940	
Bighorn Mountains:		
Cloud Peak Additions	82,242	Bighorn National Forest
Wolf Creek	46,944	Bighorn National Forest
Little Bighorn	42,637	Bighorn National Forest
Total	171,823	
Pryor Mountains:		
Lost Water Canyon	58,989	Custer National Forest/ Bighorn National Recreation Area/ BLM
Big Pryor Mountain	39,059	Custer National Forest
Total	98,048	
Blue Mountains:		
Additions to Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness:		
Upper Tucannon	12,864	Umatilla National Forest
W-T Three	2,375	Umatilla National Forest
Total	15,239	
Willow Springs	9,796	Umatilla National Forest
Asotin Creek	18,361	Umatilla National Forest
Spangler	5,970	Umatilla National Forest
Wenatchee Creek	15,205	Umatilla National Forest
Mill Creek	23,819	Umatilla National Forest
Walla Walla	35,343	Umatilla National Forest
Jassaud	3,732	Umatilla National Forest
Grande Ronde	20,295	Umatilla National Forest
Texas Butte	8,323	Umatilla National Forest
Skookum	7,759	Umatilla National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Potamus	5,524	Umatilla National Forest
South Fork-Tower	16,706	Umatilla National Forest
Squaw	7,462	Umatilla National Forest
Greenhorn Mountain	18,607	Umatilla National Forest
Lookingglass	4,650	Umatilla National Forest
Horseshoe Ridge	5,896	Umatilla National Forest
Hellhole/Mount Emily	68,988	Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
North Mount Emily	4,995	Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Beaver Creek	12,073	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Twin Mountain	58,240	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Upper Grande Ronde	7,984	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Marble Point	7,014	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Total Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.	366,742	
Baldy Mountain	6,461	Malheur National Forest
Dixie Butte	12,921	Malheur National Forest
Murderers Creek	24,631	Malheur National Forest
Flag Creek	7,268	Malheur National Forest
Fox Creek	6,087	Malheur National Forest
Glacier Mountain	24,692	Malheur National Forest
Jumpoff Joe	30,789	Malheur National Forest
Malheur River	12,937	Malheur National Forest
McClellan Mountain	21,736	Malheur National Forest
Myrtle-Silvies	11,280	Malheur National Forest
Nipple Butte	11,509	Malheur National Forest
North Fork Malheur River	25,415	Malheur National Forest
Pine Creek	13,580	Malheur National Forest
Shaketable	6,926	Malheur National Forest
Utley Butte	11,069	Malheur National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Monument Rock	5,330	Malheur National Forest
Total Malheur National Forest	232,631	
Flint Range	66,496	Deerlodge National Forest
Fred Burr	6,113	Deerlodge National Forest
Elkhorn Mountains	82,278	Helena National Forest
Cache Crest	38,000	Cache National Forest
Cache Peak	27,032	Sawtooth National Forest
Mount Naomi/Worm Creek	70,000	Caribou National Forest
Cuddy Mountain	46,660	Payette National Forest
Island Wilderness Total	1,391,002	

1 (b) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing
2 rights, each wilderness area designated under this section
3 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in
4 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act (16
5 U.S.C. 1131–1136) that govern areas designated by that
6 Act as wilderness, except that for purposes of this sub-
7 section any reference in such provisions to the effective
8 date of the Wilderness Act or any similar reference shall
9 be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment
10 of this Act.

11 (c) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable
12 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
13 of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of
14 each wilderness area designated under this section with
15 the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
16 Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of
17 Representatives. Each such map and legal description

1 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this
2 Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical
3 errors in such map and legal description may be made.
4 Each such map and legal description shall be on file and
5 available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief
6 of the Forest Service, United States Department of
7 Agriculture.

8 **SEC. 4. BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS.**

9 (a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress finds
10 that—

11 (1) the most recent scientific information on ec-
12 ological reserve design and function points out the
13 critical need for biological connecting corridors
14 between the larger core ecosystem areas;

15 (2) while none of the remaining major wild land
16 ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion ap-
17 pears to be of sufficient size to perpetuate the full
18 complement of self-sustaining viable populations of
19 native wildlife, biological diversity, and full range of
20 ecological processes on its own, it appears that an
21 effective reserve system can be achieved if biological
22 connecting corridors between the ecosystems are
23 identified and protected;

24 (3) the wild land areas described in this section
25 are located between the major core ecosystems of the

1 region and are essential for wildlife and plant migra-
2 tion and genetic interchange; and

3 (4) these areas are some of the most beautiful
4 and wild mountain ranges in the Nation, including
5 the Bitterroot, Sapphire, Lost River, Lemhi, and
6 Bridger mountain ranges.

7 (b) DESIGNATION.—

8 (1) DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BIO-
9 LOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—To protect the life flow
11 of the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas
12 identified in the table in subparagraph (B) as
13 biological connecting corridors, which comprise
14 approximately 4,560,983 acres as generally de-
15 picted on the maps with titles corresponding to
16 each such area and dated January 1, 1995, are
17 hereby designated as biological connecting cor-
18 ridors. In addition, the areas described on such
19 maps are designated as described in paragraph
20 (2) and shall be known by the names indicated
21 in such table. Each such biological connecting
22 corridor shall be known by the name given to
23 it in such table. Each such map shall be on file
24 and available for public inspection in the Office

1 of the Chief of the Forest Service, United
 2 States Department of Agriculture.

3 (B) TABLE.—The table referred to in sub-
 4 paragraph (A) is as follows:

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

Two Part Designation (a) portion designated as components of the
 National Wilderness Preservation System
 (b) portion designated as special corridor
 management area

Sapphire Mountains/Continental Divide Corridor-Lolo-Bitterroot-Deerlodge-Beaverhead
 National Forests:

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Welcome Creek Addition	1,096	Lolo National Forest
Anaconda Pintlar Additions	96,718	Bitterroot/Deerlodge/ Beaverhead National Forests
Sapphire	118,478	Bitterroot/Deerlodge National Forests
Stony Mountain	100,669	Lolo/Deerlodge/Beaver- head National For- ests
Quigg Peak	84,984	Lolo/Deerlodge Na- tional Forests
Silver King	49,875	Lolo/Deerlodge Na- tional Forests
Emerine	16,187	Deerlodge National Forest
Sleeping Child	21,755	Bitterroot National Forest
Beaver Lake	16,201	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 505,963	
.....	(b) 119,914	

Jocko Mountains/Cabinet Mountains Corridor-Lolo National Forest:

Mount Bushnell	38,637	Lolo National Forest
Cherry Peak	37,803	Lolo National Forest
Patrick's Knob/North Cutoff	17,441	Lolo National Forest
South Siegel/South Cutoff	13,913	Lolo National Forest
North Siegel	8,691	Lolo National Forest
Reservation Divide	24,607	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 141,092	
.....	(b) 242,885	

Nine Mile/Great Burn Corridor-Lolo National Forest:

Burdette	16,226	Lolo National Forest
Petty Mountain/Deep Creek	22,413	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 38,639	
.....	(b) 115,138	

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Anaconda-Pintlar-Divide Corridor-Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forest:		
Fleecer	35,576	Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forests
Highlands	20,149	Deerlodge National Forest
Basin Creek	9,326	Deerlodge National Forest
Granulated Mountain	14,224	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 79,275	
.....	(b) 105,215	
Ten Lakes/Cabinet/Yaak Corridor-Kootenai National Forest:		
Gold Hill	15,556	
Gold Hill West	15,683	Kootenai National Forest
Total	(a) 31,239	
.....	(b) 161,280	
Cabinet/Yaak/Great Burn Complex Corridor-Panhandle/Lolo/Clearwater National Forests:		
Maple Peak	16,224	Lolo/Idaho Panhandle/Kootenai National Forests
Storm Creek	8,415	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Hammond Creek	14,539	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
North Fork	30,475	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Big Creek	78,627	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Lost Creek	11,577	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
East Cathedral Peak	23,093	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Spion Kop	21,768	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Roland Point	6,005	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Trout Creek	41,390	Idaho Panhandle/Kootenai National Forests
Wonderful Peak	6,930	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Stevens Peak	5,909	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Evans Gulch	8,059	Lolo National Forest
Gilt Edge-Silver Creek	8,570	Lolo National Forests
Ward Eagle	8,874	Lolo National Forest
Marble Point	10,744	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 301,199	
.....	(b) 204,918	

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk Corridor:		
Total	(a)	See Total Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk
.....	(b) 97,280	
Cabinet/Yaak/Canada Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 42,880	
Anaconda-Pintlar/Bitterroot Mountains Corridor-Beaverhead National Forest:		
West Pioneers	247,300	Beaverhead National Forest
Call Mountain	8,794	Beaverhead National Forest
Cattle Gulch Ridge	19,157	Beaverhead National Forest
East Pioneers	143,477	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 418,728	
.....	(b) 38,400	
Frank Church/Greater Yellowstone Corridor—Bitterroot—Salmon—Beaverhead—Targhee National Forests:		
Tolan Creek	14,278	Bitterroot National Forest
Allan Mountain	159,127	Bitterroot/Salmon National Forests
Anderson Mountain	48,947	Beaverhead/Salmon National Forests
West Big Hole	212,292	Beaverhead/Salmon National Forests
Goat Mountain	43,772	Beaverhead/Salmon National Forests
Italian Peaks/Eighteen Mile/Maiden	303,417	Beaverhead/Salmon/Targhee National Forests
Garfield Mountain	87,867	Beaverhead/Targhee National Forests
Four Eyes Canyon	7,141	Beaverhead National Forest
Tendoy Mountains	58,673	Beaverhead National Forest
Saginaw Creek	7,532	Beaverhead National Forest
Tash Peak	60,780	Beaverhead National Forest
Raynolds Pass	7,179	Targhee National Forest
Two Top	6,903	Targhee National Forest
Signal Peak	8,165	Targhee National Forest
Mount Jefferson/Centennials	79,092	Targhee/Beaverhead National Forest/BLM
Total	(a) 1,105,165	

.....	(b) 584,960	
French Creek/Hells Canyon Study Area Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 33,920	
Lemhi Mountains Corridor - Salmon - Challis - Targhee National Forest:		
North Lemhi Mountains	293,730	Salmon/Challis National Forests
Diamond Peak	166,052	Salmon/Challis/Targhee National Forests
Black Canyon	5,008	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Warm Creek	6,508	Salmon National Forest
Goldbug Ridge	11,420	Salmon National Forest
Goldbug	5,347	Salmon Dist. BLM
Total	(a) 488,065	
.....	(b) 20,480	
Lost River Range Corridor - Challis National Forest:		
Borah Peak	134,419	Challis National Forest/ Salmon Dist. BLM
King Mountain	83,374	Challis National Forest
Grouse Peak	8,241	Challis National Forest
Red Hill	13,976	Challis National Forest
Jumpoff Mountain	12,334	Challis National Forest
Wood Canyon	7,597	Challis National Forest
Pahsimeroi	72,812	Challis National Forest
Burnt Creek	21,911	Salmon/Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Hawley Mountain	17,422	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Total	(a) 372,086	
.....	(b) 0	
Frank Church Complex/Lemhi Range Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 59,726	
Boulder/White Clouds/Lost River Range Corridor:		
Jerry Peak	26,273	Salmon Dist. BLM
Jerry Peak West	12,246	Salmon Dist. BLM
Corral-Horse Basin	68,308	Salmon Dist. BLM
Appendicitis Hill	25,773	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
White-Knob Mountains	10,119	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Total	(a) 142,719	
.....	(b) 9,600	
Bitterroot/Lemhi Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 21,120	
Greater Glacier/Greater Yellowstone Corridors:		
Tenderfoot/Deep Creek	105,008	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Middle Fork Judith	84,036	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Pilgrim Creek	46,426	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest

Paine Gulch	7,828	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Sawmill Gulch	11,610	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Spring Creek	17,512	Lewis and Clark National Forest
TW Mountain	8,177	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Big Baldy	42,495	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Granite Mountain	10,072	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Tollgate-Sheep	24,766	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Mount High	32,609	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Bluff Mountain	36,746	Lewis and Clark National Forest
North Fork Smith	8,711	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Big Snowies	104,860	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Highwoods	24,537	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Highwood Baldy	15,587	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Calf Creek	9,876	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Eagle Parr	5,721	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Castle Mountains	28,350	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Box Canyon	15,110	Lewis and Clark/Gallatin National Forests
Crazy Mountains	159,291	Lewis and Clark/Gallatin National Forests
Gates of the Mountains Additions	19,904	Helena National Forest
Lazyman Gulch	11,869	Helena National Forest
Mt. Baldy	18,521	Helena National Forest
Camas Creek	27,405	Helena National Forest
Jericho Mountain	11,633	Helena National Forest
Irish Gulch	7,239	Helena National Forest
Grassy Mountain	7,261	Helena National Forest
Middleman/Hedges Mountain	33,542	Helena National Forest
Hellgate Gulch	17,378	Helena National Forest
Cayuse Mountain	22,092	Helena National Forest
Electric Peak/Little Blackfoot Meadows	53,473	Helena/Deerlodge National Forests
Whitetail-Haystack	70,352	Deerlodge National Forest
O'Neil Creek	6,253	Deerlodge National Forest
Bridger	51,345	Gallatin National Forest
Total	(a) 1,157,595	
.....	(b) 552,190	

Mt. Leidy Highlands/Wind River Range Corridor:

Seven Lakes	59,613	Bridger-Teton/Shoshone National Forests
Total	(a) 59,613	
Total	(b) 103,680	
Corridor Total	(a) 4,841,378	
Corridor Total	(b) 2,513,586	

1 (2) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS LANDS AND
2 SPECIAL CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT AREAS.—

3 (A) ROADLESS LANDS DESIGNATED AS
4 WILDERNESS.—The roadless areas identified as
5 part of the biological connecting corridors on
6 the maps referred to in paragraph (1) and the
7 areas described on such maps as wilderness are
8 hereby designated as wilderness and as compo-
9 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation
10 System.

11 (B) SPECIAL CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT
12 AREAS.—Those portions of the biological con-
13 necting corridors that are identified on the
14 maps referred to in paragraph (1)(A) and that
15 are not designated as components of the Na-
16 tional Wilderness Preservation System are here-
17 by designated as special corridor management
18 areas. The portions shall be managed in the fol-
19 lowing manner:

20 (i) The practice of even-aged silvicult-
21 tural management and timber harvesting is
22 hereby prohibited on the portions.

1 (ii) Mining, oil, and gas exploration
2 and development and new road construc-
3 tion or reconstruction is hereby prohibited
4 with regard to the portions.

5 (iii) The Federal land management
6 agencies responsible for said lands shall
7 take immediate steps to ensure that road
8 densities within the biological connecting
9 corridors approach, as nearly as possible,
10 zero miles of road per square mile of land
11 area. Such road density shall not exceed
12 0.25 miles per square mile.

13 (c) APPLICABILITY OF SECTION.—The provisions of
14 this section shall apply only to lands under the jurisdiction
15 of the United States Forest Service, the Bureau of Land
16 Management, and the United States Fish and Wildlife
17 Service. No private landowner shall, under any cir-
18 cumstances, be compelled to comply with the provisions
19 of this section. However, private landowners may enter
20 into cooperative agreements with the Federal Government
21 on a willing participant or willing seller basis.

22 (d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND LAND TRADES
23 AND ACQUISITIONS.—

24 (1) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Sec-
25 retaries of Interior and Agriculture are hereby di-

1 rected to seek and enter into cooperative agreements
2 with private, State, and corporate landowners and
3 sovereign Indian tribes to ensure that portions of the
4 biological connecting corridors designated by this
5 section that are located within the ownership of such
6 landowners or tribes shall be managed in a manner
7 similar to that required by this Act for lands within
8 the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service,
9 Bureau of Land Management, and United States
10 Fish and Wildlife Service.

11 (2) LAND TRADES AND ACQUISITIONS.—The
12 Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the In-
13 terior, as the case may be, shall, when such Sec-
14 retary deems such action to be appropriate, seek to
15 accomplish land trades or acquisitions in order to
16 accomplish the purposes of this section.

17 (3) REPORT.—As part of the report required by
18 section 10(a), the Secretaries of Agriculture and the
19 Interior shall submit a report on the progress of co-
20 operative agreements, acquisitions, and proposed
21 land exchanges sought pursuant to this section.

22 (e) EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ROADS AND HIGH-
23 WAYS.—The roads and highways referred to in this sub-
24 section are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions
25 of this section. The roads and highways referred to in this

1 subsection are U.S. Highway 93; U.S. Highway 2; U.S.
 2 Highway 95; U.S. Highway 10; U.S. Highway 12; U.S.
 3 Highway 20; U.S. Highway 89; U.S. Highway 91; Inter-
 4 state Highway 15; Interstate Highway 90; Idaho State
 5 Highway 28; Idaho State Highway 29; Idaho State High-
 6 way 87; Idaho State Highway 3; Montana State Highway
 7 200; Montana State Highway 37; Montana State Highway
 8 38; Montana State Highway 135; Montana State Highway
 9 83; Montana State Highway 43; Montana State Highway
 10 56; Montana State Highway 324; Montana State Highway
 11 278; Montana State Highway 87; Montana State Highway
 12 2; Montana State Highway 298; Montana State Highway
 13 293; Montana State Highway 294; Montana State High-
 14 way 58; Montana Secondary Road 508; Montana Second-
 15 ary Road 278; Montana Secondary Road 279; Montana
 16 Secondary Road 324; Montana Secondary Road 411;
 17 Montana Secondary Road 92; the Thompson Pass Road
 18 (Montana-Idaho); the Moyie Springs to East Port Road
 19 (Idaho); the Red Rock Pass Road (Montana); Boundary
 20 County (ID) Route 18; Boundary County (ID) Route 47;
 21 Boundary County (ID) Route 3; Boundary County (ID)
 22 Route 34; Lolo National Forest Route 102; Gallatin Na-
 23 tional Forest Route 259; Kelly Canyon Road (Gallatin
 24 NF); Middle Fork Canyon Road (Gallatin NF); Lewis and
 25 Clark County Road 280 (MT); Lewis and Clark County

1 Road 164 (MT); Lewis and Clark County Road 4 (MT);
2 Lewis and Clark County Road 291 (MT); Lewis and Clark
3 County Road 287 (MT); and the Pahsimeroi Road (Butte
4 County, ID).

5 **SEC. 5. NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE STUDIES.**

6 (a) GREATER HELLS CANYON/WALLOWA ECO-
7 SYSTEM.

8 (1) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress
9 finds as follows:

10 (A) The deepest river-carved canyon in the
11 world at over 8,000 feet deep, the Hells Canyon
12 of the Snake River forms the centerpiece of the
13 rugged Greater Hells Canyon/Wallowa region.

14 (B) The ancestral home of the Nez Perce
15 Indians and their famous leader Chief Joseph,
16 the region abounds in cultural and archaeologi-
17 cal sites.

18 (C) Breathtaking scenery in the region in-
19 cludes the 10,000 foot peaks of the Wallowa
20 and Seven Devils Mountains, old growth forests
21 of ponderosa pine and larch, and the desert-like
22 canyon walls themselves.

23 (D) The Imnaha River Chinook salmon are
24 among the largest salmon in the Nation.

1 (E) Wildlife in the region includes one of
2 the largest free-roaming elk herds in the Na-
3 tion.

4 (2) HELLS CANYON/CHIEF JOSEPH NATIONAL
5 PARK AND PRESERVE STUDY.—

6 (A) STUDY REQUIREMENT.—The Congress
7 hereby directs the Secretary of the Interior, act-
8 ing through the Director of the National Park
9 Service, to study the feasibility of creating a
10 Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Park and
11 Preserve. The Secretary shall study the feasibil-
12 ity of designating the study area described in
13 subparagraph (B) as a unit of the National
14 Park System, including the feasibility of apply-
15 ing, to the study area, national park and na-
16 tional preserve designations to be administered
17 by the National Park Service. The study shall
18 include specific recommendations as to which
19 areas within the study area boundary should be
20 classified as national park, and which should be
21 classified as national preserve where hunting,
22 fishing, and some motorized use shall be al-
23 lowed.

24 (B) STUDY AREA.—The study area re-
25ferred to in subparagraph (A) shall consist of

1 the area generally known as the Hells Canyon
2 National Recreation Area and Eagle Cap Wil-
3 derness, and surrounding lands on the Wallowa-
4 Whitman, Nez Perce, and Payette National
5 Forests. The area to be studied shall comprise
6 approximately 1,439,444 acres, as delineated on
7 the maps entitled “Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph
8 National Park and Preserve Study” and dated
9 January 1, 1995.

10 (C) TIME OF STUDY.—The Secretary of
11 the Interior shall complete the study required
12 by this paragraph not later than 3 years after
13 the date of the enactment of this Act.

14 (D) COMPLETION OF STUDY AREA.—The
15 study area described in subparagraph (B) shall,
16 until the Congress enacts a law stating other-
17 wise, be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
18 culture so as to maintain its presently existing
19 natural character and potential for inclusion in
20 the National Park System. Until the Congress
21 enacts a law stating otherwise, no new road
22 construction or reconstruction, or timber har-
23 vest (except firewood gathering) shall be al-
24 lowed in the area. Additionally, no oil or gas
25 leasing, mining, or other development which im-

1 pairs the natural and roadless qualities of the
2 area shall be allowed in the area. In administer-
3 ing the area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall
4 give special consideration to preserving scenery,
5 water quality and fisheries habitat, biological
6 diversity, and wildlife habitat for threatened
7 and endangered species.

8 (b) FLATHEAD NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
9 STUDY.—

10 (1) STUDY REQUIREMENT.—The Congress
11 hereby directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting
12 through the Director of National Park Service, to
13 study the feasibility of creating a Flathead National
14 Park and Preserve. The Secretary shall study the
15 feasibility of designating the study area described in
16 subparagraph (B) as a unit of the National Park
17 System, including the feasibility of applying to the
18 study area national park and national preserve des-
19 ignations to be administered by the National Park
20 Service. The study shall include specific rec-
21 ommendations as to which areas within the study
22 area boundary should be classified as national park,
23 and which should be classified as national preserve
24 where hunting, fishing, and some motorized use shall
25 be allowed.

1 (2) STUDY AREA.—The study area referred to
2 in subparagraph (A) shall consist of the area gen-
3 erally known as the Glacier View Ranger District of
4 the Flathead National Forest, excepting those lands
5 south of the Big Mountain Road. The study area
6 shall comprise approximately 285,078 acres, as de-
7 lineated on the map entitled “Flathead National
8 Park and Preserve Study” and dated January 1,
9 1995.

10 (3) TIME OF STUDY.—The Secretary of the In-
11 terior shall complete the study required by this sub-
12 section not later than 3 years after the date of en-
13 actment of this Act.

14 (4) ADMINISTRATION OF STUDY AREA.—The
15 study area described in paragraph (2) shall, until
16 the Congress enacts a law stating otherwise, be ad-
17 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to
18 maintain its presently existing natural character and
19 potential for inclusion in the National Park System.
20 Until the Congress enacts a law stating otherwise,
21 no new road construction or reconstruction, or tim-
22 ber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall be al-
23 lowed within the study area. Additionally, no oil or
24 gas leasing, mining, or other development which im-
25 pairs the natural and roadless qualities of the study

1 area shall be allowed within the study area. In ad-
2 ministering the study area, the Secretary of Agri-
3 culture shall give special consideration to preserving
4 scenery, water quality and fisheries habitat, biologi-
5 cal diversity, and wildlife habitat for threatened and
6 endangered species.

7 **SEC. 6. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS.**

8 (a) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.—
9 Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C.
10 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new para-
11 graphs at the end:

12 “() SOUTH FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The segment
13 within the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests from the
14 Sawtooth Wilderness Boundary downstream approxi-
15 mately 54 miles to confluence with the Middle Fork and
16 then downstream on the main stem to the confluence with
17 the North Fork, as generally depicted on the boundary
18 map entitled ‘South Fork Payette Wild River’ and dated
19 January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of
20 Agriculture as a wild river.

21 “() MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The seg-
22 ment within the Boise National Forest from Railroad Pass
23 downstream approximately 17.9 miles to Boiling Springs,
24 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Mid-
25 dle Fork Payette Wild and Recreational River’ and dated

1 January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of
2 Agriculture as a wild river and the segment within the
3 Boise National Forest from Boiling Springs downstream
4 approximately 14.7 miles to the national forest boundary,
5 as generally depicted on such map, to be administered by
6 the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

7 “() DEADWOOD, IDAHO.—The segment within the
8 Boise National Forest comprising approximately 21.3
9 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
10 ‘Deadwood Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January 1,
11 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture,
12 the 12.8 mile segment from Threemile Creek to Julie
13 Creek, as a wild river, and the 8.9 mile segment from Julie
14 Creek to the South Fork of the Payette, as a scenic river.

15 “() UPPER PRIEST, IDAHO.—The segment within
16 the Panhandle National Forest from the Canadian border
17 downstream approximately 18.5 miles to Upper Priest
18 Lake, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
19 ‘Upper Priest Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to
20 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
21 river.

22 “() COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The segment within
23 the Panhandle National Forest from the headwaters
24 downstream approximately 110.4 miles as generally de-
25 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Coeur d’Alene Wild

1 and Recreational River' and dated January 1, 1995; to
2 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the 8.5
3 miles from the headwaters downstream to Beaver Creek
4 as a recreational river, the 15.2 miles from Road No. 3099
5 to Teepee Creek as a wild river, the 52 miles from the
6 South Fork to Teepee Creek as a recreational river, the
7 7.7 miles from Mission Creek to the South Fork as a rec-
8 reational river, and the 27 miles from Mission Creek to
9 Lake Coeur d'Alene as a recreational river.

10 “() LITTLE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—
11 The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from
12 Adair Creek downstream approximately 23.5 miles to
13 Cedar Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary map
14 entitled 'Little North Fork Clearwater Wild River' and
15 dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Sec-
16 retary of Agriculture as a wild river.

17 “() KELLY CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment, includ-
18 ing all tributaries, within the Clearwater National Forest
19 from its headwaters downstream approximately 19 miles
20 to the forest service work station, as generally depicted
21 on the boundary map entitled 'Kelly Creek Wild and Rec-
22 reational River' and dated January 1, 1995; to be admin-
23 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river and
24 the 12-mile segment from USFS Road No. 581 to the

1 North Fork of the Clearwater River to be administered
2 by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

3 “() CAYUSE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
4 the Clearwater National Forest from its headwaters down-
5 stream approximately 39 miles to its mouth, as generally
6 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Cayuse Creek Wild
7 River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by
8 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

9 “() BARGAMIN CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
10 within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
11 mately 21 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
12 map entitled ‘Bargamin Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and
13 dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Sec-
14 retary of Agriculture, the 15-mile segment from the North
15 Boundary of the Frank Church River of No Return Wil-
16 derness to the Salmon River, as a wild river and the 6-
17 mile segment from its headwaters to USFS Road No. 468,
18 as a scenic river.

19 “() LAKE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
20 the Nez Perce National Forest from the wilderness bound-
21 ary downstream approximately 10 miles to Crooked Creek,
22 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Lake
23 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be ad-
24 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

1 “() MEADOW CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
2 the Nez Perce National Forest from its headwaters down-
3 stream approximately 34 miles to Selway River, as gen-
4 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Meadow
5 Creek Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to
6 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
7 river, except for the 1-mile segment above the confluence
8 with the Selway River which shall be administered as a
9 recreational river.

10 “() RUNNING CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment with-
11 in the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
12 mately 14 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
13 map entitled ‘Running Creek Scenic River’ and dated Jan-
14 uary 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
15 culture, the 7-mile segment from the wilderness boundary
16 to the Selway River, as a wild river and the 8-mile segment
17 from its headwaters to the wilderness boundary, as a sce-
18 nic river.

19 “() SOUTH FORK TWO MEDICINE RIVER, MON-
20 TANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National
21 Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 10
22 miles to the Sawmill Flat Trailhead, as generally depicted
23 on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Two Medicine
24 Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be adminis-
25 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

1 “() BADGER CREEK, INCLUDING THE SOUTH AND
2 NORTH FORKS, MONTANA.—The segment within the
3 Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters
4 downstream to the national forest boundary, comprising
5 approximately 23.8 miles, as generally depicted on the
6 boundary map entitled ‘Badger Creek Wild River’ and
7 dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Sec-
8 retary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

9 “() DEARBORN, MONTANA.—The segment within
10 the Lewis and Clark National Forest downstream approxi-
11 mately 18.1 miles to the national forest boundary, as gen-
12 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Dearborn
13 Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be adminis-
14 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

15 “() NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK, MONTANA.—The
16 segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
17 its headwaters downstream approximately 6.6 miles to the
18 national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the
19 boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Birch Creek Wild
20 River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by
21 the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

22 “() SOUTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
23 within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its head-
24 waters at Sun Lake downstream approximately 25.5 miles
25 to its confluence with the North Fork, as generally de-

1 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Sun
2 Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be adminis-
3 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

4 “() NORTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
5 comprising approximately 26.7 miles within the Lewis and
6 Clark National Forest from the confluence of Open Creek
7 and Fool Creek downstream approximately 25.4 miles to
8 the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary, as generally de-
9 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Sun
10 Wild and Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1995;
11 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a
12 wild river and the segment from the Bob Marshall Wilder-
13 ness boundary downstream approximately 1.3 miles to its
14 confluence with the South Fork, to be administered by the
15 Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

16 “() TENDERFOOT CREEK, MONTANA.—The seg-
17 ment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
18 The Falls downstream approximately 4.6 miles to the
19 Smith River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
20 entitled ‘Tenderfoot Creek Wild River’ and dated January
21 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
22 culture, as a wild river.

23 “() GREEN FORK STRAIGHT CREEK, MONTANA.—
24 The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest
25 from its headwaters downstream approximately 4.5 miles

1 to Straight Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary
2 map entitled 'Green Fork Straight Creek Wild River' and
3 dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Sec-
4 retary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

5 “() YAAK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
6 the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
7 East and West Forks downstream 38 miles to the Yaak
8 Falls, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
9 'Yaak River Wild and Recreational River' and dated Janu-
10 ary 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
11 culture as a recreational river and the segment from the
12 Yaak Falls downstream 8 miles to the mouth of the Yaak
13 River at the junction of the Kootenai River, as a wild
14 river.

15 “() KOOTENAI RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
16 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
17 the Fisher River (3 miles below Libby Dam) downstream
18 for 46 miles to the State line, as generally depicted on
19 the boundary map entitled 'Kootenai River Recreational
20 River' and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by
21 the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

22 “() BULL RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
23 the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
24 North and South Forks downstream 21 miles to the Cabi-
25 net Gorge Reservoir, as generally depicted on the bound-

1 ary map entitled ‘Bull River Recreational River’ and dated
2 January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of
3 Agriculture as a recreational river.

4 “() VERMILLION RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
5 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
6 Willow Creek, downstream 12 miles to the Noxon Res-
7 ervoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
8 ‘Vermillion Recreational River’ and dated January 1,
9 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
10 as a recreational river.

11 “() SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment within the
12 Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from its source
13 downstream approximately 177 miles to North Fork,
14 Idaho, excluding that part in the town of Salmon, and the
15 segment from Hammer Creek downstream approximately
16 45 miles to its mouth, as generally depicted on the bound-
17 ary map entitled ‘Salmon Recreational River’ and dated
18 January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of
19 Agriculture, as a recreational river.

20 “() EAST FORK SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment
21 within the Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from
22 the Sawtooth NRA boundary downstream approximately
23 20 miles to its confluence with the main stem, as generally
24 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Salmon
25 Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be ad-

1 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a rec-
2 reational river.

3 “() NORTH FORK, CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—The
4 segment within the Clearwater National Forest from the
5 Route No. 250 Bridge downstream approximately 60 miles
6 to the slackwater in Dwarshak Reservoir, as generally de-
7 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Clear-
8 water Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to
9 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a rec-
10 reational river.

11 “() NORTH FORK COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The
12 segment within the Panhandle National Forest from its
13 headwaters south of Honey Mountain downstream ap-
14 proximately 32.5 miles to its confluence with the Coeur
15 d’Alene River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
16 entitled ‘North Fork Coeur d’Alene Recreational River’
17 and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Sec-
18 retary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

19 “() PACK, IDAHO.—The segment within the Pan-
20 handle National Forest from Harrison Lake downstream
21 approximately 14 miles to the national forest boundary,
22 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Pack
23 Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be ad-
24 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
25 reational river.

1 “() HENRY’S FORK, IDAHO.—The segment within
2 the Targhee National Forest from Big Springs down-
3 stream approximately 28 miles to the Osborne Bridge, ex-
4 cept for Island Park Reservoir, as generally depicted on
5 the boundary map entitled ‘Henry’s Fork Wild and Scenic
6 River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by
7 the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river, and the seg-
8 ment from Osborne Bridge to the confluence of the Warm
9 River, to be administered as a wild river.

10 “() FALLS RIVER, IDAHO.—The segment within
11 the Targhee National Forest from Yellowstone National
12 Park downstream approximately 13 miles to the National
13 Forest Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
14 map entitled ‘Falls Wild River’ and dated January 1,
15 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
16 as a wild river.

17 “() WEST FORK MADISON, MONTANA.—The seg-
18 ment within the Beaverhead National Forest from ap-
19 proximately the midpoint of Section 28, R. 2 W., T. 12
20 S., downstream approximately 6 miles to Landon Camp,
21 and from Section 32, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. downstream ap-
22 proximately 5.2 miles to Shakelford Cow Camp, as gen-
23 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘West Fork
24 Madison Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be
25 administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild

1 river and the segment from Miner Creek (Section 30, R.
2 2 W., T. 12 S.) downstream approximately 2.5 miles to
3 the midpoint of Section 28, and the segment from Landon
4 Camp downstream approximately 1.5 miles to the bound-
5 ary of Sections 32 and 33, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. and from
6 Shakelford Cow Camp downstream approximately 1.5
7 miles to Sloan Cow Camp, and from Sloan Cow Camp
8 downstream approximately .75 miles to Partridge Cow
9 Camp, and from Partridge Cow Camp downstream ap-
10 proximately 3.75 miles to the northeast corner of Section
11 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S., as generally depicted on the boundary
12 map entitled 'West Fork Madison Scenic River' and dated
13 January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of
14 Agriculture, as a scenic river and the segment from the
15 northeast corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S. down-
16 stream approximately 6.5 miles to the West Fork Rest
17 Area, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
18 'West Fork Madison Scenic River' and dated January 1,
19 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
20 as a scenic river.

21 “() ELK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
22 the Beaverhead National Forest in the southeast corner
23 of Section 16, R. 2 W., T. 11 S., downstream approxi-
24 mately 12.2 miles to the southeast corner of Section 3,
25 R. 1 W., T. 12 S. including the headwaters (Barnett Creek

1 and all other tributaries), as generally depicted on the
2 boundary map entitled ‘Elk Wild River’ and dated Janu-
3 ary 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture, as a wild river; and the segment from the south-
5 east corner of Section 3, R. 1 W., T. 12 S., downstream
6 approximately 5.2 miles to the confluence with the West
7 Fork of the Madison River, as generally depicted on the
8 boundary map entitled ‘Elk Scenic River’ and dated Janu-
9 ary 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
10 culture, as a scenic river.

11 “() BROWNS CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
12 within the Beaverhead National Forest from the west
13 central part of Section 1, R. 14 W., T. 8 S., downstream
14 approximately 4.3 miles to the forest boundary, as gen-
15 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Browns
16 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be ad-
17 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

18 “() CANYON CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
19 within the Beaverhead National Forest from Canyon Lake
20 downstream approximately 4 miles to the Canyon Creek
21 Campground, and the Lion Creek tributary (approxi-
22 mately 2.5 miles), as generally depicted on the boundary
23 map entitled ‘Canyon Creek Wild River’ and dated Janu-
24 ary 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
25 culture as a wild river.

1 “() DEADMAN CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
2 within the Beaverhead National Forest from its source
3 downstream approximately 10.2 miles to the forest bound-
4 ary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
5 ‘Deadman Creek Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995;
6 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
7 wild river.

8 “() SALT RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment within
9 the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-
10 stream approximately 12 miles to forest road 10072, as
11 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Salt Wild
12 River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by
13 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

14 “() SWIFT CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment with-
15 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
16 downstream approximately 8 miles to Periodic Spring, as
17 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Swift
18 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be ad-
19 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

20 “() HOBACK RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment
21 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
22 downstream approximately 10 miles to the end of forest
23 road 30710, as generally depicted on the boundary map
24 entitled ‘Hoback Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995;

1 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
2 wild river.

3 “() WILLOW CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
4 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
5 downstream approximately 20 miles to the confluence with
6 the Hoback River, as generally depicted on the boundary
7 map entitled ‘Willow Creek Wild River’ and dated January
8 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture as a wild river.

10 “() GROS VENTRE, WYOMING.—The segment with-
11 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
12 downstream approximately 12 miles to Horn Ranch, as
13 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros
14 Ventre Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be ad-
15 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river,
16 and the segment from Horn Ranch downstream approxi-
17 mately 28 miles to the forest boundary, as generally de-
18 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros Ventre Scenic
19 River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by
20 the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

21 “() CRYSTAL CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
22 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
23 downstream approximately 12 miles to the Gros Ventre
24 Wilderness boundary, as generally depicted on the bound-
25 ary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Wild River’ and dated

1 January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of
2 Agriculture as a wild river; and the segment from the end
3 of the road downstream approximately 3 miles to the con-
4 fluence with the Gros Ventre River, as generally depicted
5 on the boundary map entitled 'Crystal Creek Scenic River'
6 and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Sec-
7 retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

8 “() PACIFIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
9 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
10 downstream approximately 25 miles to the Teton Wilder-
11 ness Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
12 map entitled 'Pacific Creek Wild River' and dated January
13 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
14 culture as a wild river; and the segment from the Wilder-
15 ness boundary downstream approximately 8 miles to the
16 confluence with the Snake River, as generally depicted on
17 the boundary map entitled 'Pacific Creek Scenic River'
18 and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Sec-
19 retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

20 “() BUFFALO FORK, WYOMING.—The segment
21 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from
22 Turpin Meadows for approximately 68 miles, as generally
23 depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Buffalo Fork Wild
24 River' and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by
25 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; and the seg-

1 ment from Turpin Meadows downstream approximately 16
2 miles to the boundary of Grand Teton National Park, as
3 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo
4 Fork Scenic River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be ad-
5 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic
6 river.

7 “() SNAKE, WYOMING.—The segment within the
8 Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-
9 stream approximately 7 miles to the boundary of Yellow-
10 stone National Park, as generally depicted on the bound-
11 ary map entitled ‘Snake Wild River’ and dated January
12 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
13 culture as a wild river.

14 “() THOROFARE, WYOMING.—The segment of the
15 main stem within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from
16 the source downstream approximately 25 miles to the con-
17 fluence with the Yellowstone River, and the source of Open
18 Creek downstream 10 miles to the confluence with the
19 main stem, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
20 titled ‘Thorofare Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1995;
21 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
22 wild river.

23 “() ATLANTIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
24 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the Part-
25 ing of the Waters downstream approximately 10 miles to

1 the confluence with the Yellowstone River, as generally de-
2 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Atlantic Creek Wild
3 River’ and dated January 1, 1995; to be administered by
4 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

5 “() YELLOWSTONE, WYOMING.—The segment
6 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
7 downstream approximately 28 miles to the boundary of
8 Yellowstone National Park, as generally depicted on the
9 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild River’ and dated
10 January 1, 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of
11 Agriculture as a wild river.

12 “() SMITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
13 the Lewis and Clark National Forest from Tenderfoot
14 Creek downstream to Deep Creek, comprising approxi-
15 mately 11.8 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
16 map entitled ‘Smith Wild River’ and dated January 1,
17 1995; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
18 as a wild river.

19 “() YELLOWSTONE RIVER, WYOMING AND MON-
20 TANA.—The segment within the Gallatin National Forest
21 and Yellowstone National Park from the southern bound-
22 ary of Yellowstone National Park to the confluence with
23 Yellowstone Lake, and from the Fishing Bridge down-
24 stream to the mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon comprising
25 approximately 102 miles, as generally depicted on the

1 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild and Scenic
 2 River, and dated January 1, 1995, to be administered by
 3 the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture as a wild river
 4 with the exception of the segment from the north bound-
 5 ary of Yellowstone National Park to the mouth of Yankee
 6 Jim Canyon, which shall be administered as a scenic river.

7 “() MIDDLE FORK JUDITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The
 8 segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
 9 Arch Coulee Junction downstream to the national forest
 10 boundary, comprising approximately 4.8 miles, as gen-
 11 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Middle Fork
 12 Judith Wild River’, and dated January 1, 1995, to be ad-
 13 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

14 “() ROCK CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment within
 15 the Lolo and Deerlodge National Forests from the Gilles
 16 Bridge downstream to the confluence with the Clark Fork
 17 River, in the northwest quarter of section 12, T11N,
 18 R16W, comprising approximately 35 miles, as generally
 19 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Rock Creek Scenic
 20 River’, dated January 1, 1995, to be administered by the
 21 Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.”.

22 **SEC. 7. WILDLAND RECOVERY SYSTEM.**

23 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

24 (1) certain National Forest System lands and
 25 surrounding areas have been damaged by unwise re-

1 source extraction and development activities and
 2 practices, and the productive potential of the lands
 3 and waters of these areas has been reduced by devel-
 4 opment activities;

5 (2) recovery activities are required to reverse
 6 severe damage to native fish and wildlife populations
 7 and water quality in these areas; and

8 (3) recovery work associated with these areas
 9 will create new job opportunities for local commu-
 10 nities, assist in the economic transition ongoing in
 11 the region, and contribute to the economic sustain-
 12 ability of these rural areas by restoring the produc-
 13 tive capability of the land.

14 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established
 15 the National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System
 16 (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Recovery
 17 System”).

18 (c) COMPONENTS.—The following areas, as depicted
 19 on the maps dated January 1, 1995, and entitled “Na-
 20 tional Wildland Restoration and Recovery Area”, shall be
 21 components of the National Wildland Recovery and Res-
 22 toration System and may be referred to as recovery areas:

Recovery areas	Acres	National Forest
Skyland	10,126	Flathead National Forest
Hungry Horse (except Hungry Horse Dam and Res- ervoir).	204,981	Flathead National Forest
Lolo Creek	59,398	Lolo/Clearwater National Forests
Yellowstone West	164,445	Targhee National Forest

Recovery areas	Acres	National Forest
Mt. Leidy	69,912	Bridger/Teton National Forests
Cabinet/Yaak	99,591	Kootenai National Forest
Lightning Creek	30,722	Panhandle National Forest
Coeur d'Alene River	372,072	Panhandle National Forest
Magruder Corridor	11,522	Nez Perce/Bitterroot National For- ests
Area Total	1,022,769	

1 (d) MANAGEMENT.—All lands within the Recovery
 2 System shall be managed so as to restore their native veg-
 3 etative cover and species diversity, stabilize slopes and
 4 soils to prevent or reduce further erosion, recontour slopes
 5 to their original contours, remove barriers to natural fish
 6 spawning runs, and generally restore, as much as possible,
 7 such lands to their natural condition as existed prior to
 8 their entry and development. In the management of such
 9 lands, special consideration shall be given to restoration
 10 of water quality in the Recovery System. The lands shall
 11 be managed using methods including road obliteration,
 12 planting of trees and other vegetation native to the lands,
 13 and removal by heavy equipment of sediment from
 14 streambeds. Existing methods developed by the Forest
 15 Service, the National Park Service, and others shall be
 16 considered and, when appropriate, applied to the lands
 17 within the Recovery System. To the extent practicable, the
 18 Secretary shall carry out this subsection using existing,
 19 available equipment. When renting or leasing heavy equip-
 20 ment necessary for recovery efforts pursuant to this sec-

1 tion, to the extent practicable, the Secretary shall use local
2 contractors.

3 (e) NATIONAL WILDLAND RECOVERY CORPS.—There
4 is hereby established a special unit of the United States
5 Forest Service, to be known as the National Wildland Re-
6 covery Corps. The National Wildland Recovery Corps shall
7 hire the necessary personnel and purchase the necessary
8 equipment to carry out its land recovery responsibilities
9 under this Act. There are authorized to be appropriated
10 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this sub-
11 section.

12 (f) RECOVERY PLANS.—The National Wildland Re-
13 covery Corps established by subsection (e) shall be respon-
14 sible for the development of a wildland recovery plan for
15 each area of the Recovery System. Each such recovery
16 plan shall detail necessary work and funding requirements
17 needed to implement the management direction estab-
18 lished under subsection (d) of this section. Each recovery
19 plan shall take into account the specific conditions of an
20 area in the Recovery System, including, but not limited
21 to, soil type, slope, native species composition, road den-
22 sities, forest cover, the number of road crossings and cul-
23 verts, and when possible, predevelopment conditions. Each
24 recovery plan shall set forth definite timelines for expected
25 recovery of the area to which the plan applies, including

1 a list of management activities planned each year, with
2 projected dates for recovery. Each recovery plan shall map
3 out the portion, within the area of the Recovery System
4 to which the plan applies, which will be recovered using
5 active management efforts, as well as the portion of such
6 area in which natural recovery will occur. The National
7 Wildland Recovery Corps shall use measurable criteria to
8 judge the success of recovery efforts taken pursuant to
9 this section. Such criteria shall include, but not be limited
10 to, the results of sediment monitoring, reductions in open
11 and total road densities, percent forest cover, increase in
12 stream mileage available to native fish migrations, the re-
13 sults of hydrological measurements to determine water
14 flow rates for key watersheds, and the abundance of man-
15 agement indicator species that are indicative of ecosystem
16 health.

17 (g) POST RECOVERY MANAGEMENT.—When recovery
18 is achieved for a component of the Recovery System, the
19 Forest Service shall evaluate the suitability of such compo-
20 nent for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation
21 System or for other uses consistent with the purposes of
22 this Act. The Forest Service shall make a recommendation
23 concerning the future management status of the compo-
24 nent, and shall submit the recommendation and an evalua-
25 tion to the Congress. The evaluation shall be conducted

1 in the same manner as, and subject to the same require-
2 ments that apply to, the preparation of an environmental
3 impact statement under section 102(2)(C) of the National
4 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.
5 4332(2)(C)). The evaluation shall include documentation
6 of the component's values as wilderness and as wildlife
7 habitat, its role in maintaining water quality and native
8 biodiversity, its role in the forest reserve system, a list of
9 alternative designations for the component consistent with
10 the purposes of this Act, and a roadless inventory for the
11 component. No provision of this subsection shall be con-
12 strued to diminish the responsibilities of the Secretary of
13 Agriculture with respect to land and resource management
14 plans under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renew-
15 able Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by sec-
16 tion 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976
17 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

18 **SEC. 8. BLACKFEET WILDERNESS.**

19 (a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of
20 the Wilderness Act, the preservation of Blackfeet religious
21 lands, and Blackfeet treaty rights, certain lands within the
22 Lewis and Clark National Forest comprising approxi-
23 mately 123,000 acres known as the Badger-Two Medicine
24 Area, as depicted on the map dated January 1, 1995, and

1 entitled “Blackfeet Wilderness”, are hereby designated as
2 the Blackfeet Wilderness Area.

3 (b) TREATY RIGHTS.—The Congress recognizes that
4 the Blackfeet Nation retains treaty rights in the lands de-
5 scribed in subsection (a), provided for in the 1896 treaty
6 with the United States Government.

7 (c) REVIEW.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture
9 shall conduct a review of the wilderness area estab-
10 lished under this section in accordance with the Wil-
11 derness Act. The Secretary shall report the results
12 of the review to the Congress not later than 3 years
13 after the date of enactment of this Act.

14 (2) COMMITTEE.—

15 (A) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary of Ag-
16 riculture shall establish a committee (herein-
17 after in this section referred to as the “commit-
18 tee”) composed of—

19 (i) representatives of the Blackfeet
20 Tribal Business Council;

21 (ii) Blackfeet Tribal Traditionalists
22 selected in a manner consistent with the
23 historic Cultural Law of the Tribe, inde-
24 pendently of the Business Council, with

1 careful consideration given to the Blackfeet
2 Language community and its views;
3 (iii) the National Park Service;
4 (iv) the State of Montana; and
5 (v) representatives of the user public,
6 including environmental groups previously
7 appropriately involved in the area des-
8 ignated as wilderness by this section.

9 (B) DUTIES.—(i) The committee shall reg-
10 ularly advise the Secretary of Agriculture dur-
11 ing the preparation of the review required by
12 this subsection and shall submit its findings to
13 the Congress concurrently with the submission
14 of the review by the Secretary.

15 (ii) The Secretary of Agriculture shall in-
16 struct the committee to develop a wilderness
17 management plan for the area which ensures
18 that Blackfeet religious and treaty rights to the
19 area are recognized and honored.

20 (3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out their
21 duties under this subsection, the Secretary of Agri-
22 culture and the committee shall give special consid-
23 eration to the religious, wilderness, and wildlife uses
24 of the area, taking into account any treaties the

1 United States has entered into with the Blackfeet
2 Nation.

3 (d) WITHDRAWAL.—The Blackfeet Wilderness Area
4 is hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropria-
5 tion, the disposal under the mining laws, and from disposi-
6 tion under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws.

7 **SEC. 9. RATTLESNAKE RECLASSIFICATION AND ADDITIONS.**

8 (a) WILDERNESS.—In furtherance of the purposes of
9 the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131–1136), the following
10 lands are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore
11 as components of the National Wilderness Preservation
12 System:

13 (1) Certain lands in the Rattlesnake National
14 Recreation Area, which comprise approximately
15 20,780 acres, as generally depicted on a map enti-
16 tled “Rattlesnake Wilderness—Proposed”, dated
17 January 1, 1995, and which shall be known as the
18 Rattlesnake Wilderness.

19 (2) Certain lands, which comprise approxi-
20 mately 6,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map
21 entitled “Rattlesnake Wilderness—Proposed”, dated
22 January 1, 1995, and which shall be added to and
23 administered as part of the Rattlesnake Wilderness
24 Area.

1 (b) ADDITION TO NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—
2 Approximately 1,280 acres of lands, as generally depicted
3 on a map entitled “Rattlesnake National Recreation
4 Area—Proposed”, dated January 1, 1995, shall be added
5 to and administered as part of the Rattlesnake National
6 Recreation Area.

7 (c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the
8 Rattlesnake National Recreation Area is hereby adjusted
9 to reflect the designations made by this section.

10 **SEC. 10. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Within 3 years after the date of
12 enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Interior and Ag-
13 riculture shall submit to the Chairperson of the Committee
14 on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the
15 Chairperson of the Committee on Resources of the House
16 of Representatives a report that details the implementa-
17 tion of this Act. The report shall also detail any additional
18 work and funding requirements necessary to achieve the
19 purposes of this Act. The report shall be produced by a
20 panel of independent scientists appointed by the National
21 Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the Society for
22 Conservation Biology.

23 (b) INTERAGENCY TEAM.—The Secretaries of Agri-
24 culture and the Interior shall establish an interagency
25 team, containing equal numbers of participants from the

1 public and private sectors, to monitor, evaluate, and make
2 recommendations to ensure long-term results required by
3 this Act.

4 (c) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The team
5 established under subsection (b) shall develop a geographic
6 information system for monitoring the Northern Rockies
7 Bioregion. The geographic information system shall be
8 based on satellite-gathered data and shall include com-
9 prehensive maps and data bases to assist in the detection
10 of changes in the bioregion. The maps and databases shall
11 be updated periodically to record the following: vegetation
12 cover (with species occurrence and densities), human im-
13 pacts, water and air quality, and those activities that bear
14 on forest husbandry and restoration. The geographic in-
15 formation system shall include status reports on the
16 progress of ecosystem protection, corridor consolidation,
17 and forest recovery efforts and reports on the status of
18 threatened and endangered species which are primary in-
19 dicators of ecosystem health. The team shall also assess
20 the potential for facilitating wildlife movements across or
21 under major highways and rail lines within the biological
22 corridors established by section 4 of this Act. This assess-
23 ment shall identify major crossing points and identify pos-
24 sible management actions to enhance the suitability of
25 such crossing points as movement corridors, including

1 underpasses, overpasses, and other methods for reducing
2 the danger to native wildlife while facilitating movements
3 within the bioregion.

4 (d) ROADLESS LANDS EVALUATION.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Roadless lands that are lo-
6 cated within the national forests in the State of
7 Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, or Wyoming
8 and that are not designated as components of the
9 National Wilderness Preservation System (under
10 this or any other Act) shall be identified and evalu-
11 ated by the panel of independent scientists estab-
12 lished under subsection (a). In identifying and evalu-
13 ating these lands, the panel shall make use of exist-
14 ing satellite information and Geographic Information
15 System data developed by the Forest Service and
16 Fish and Wildlife Service, in addition to other infor-
17 mation sources. The panel shall study the role of
18 such lands in maintaining biological diversity in the
19 Northern Rockies and as part of the overall forest
20 reserve system. The panel shall make recommenda-
21 tions regarding the management of the lands, and
22 shall include the recommendations in the report re-
23 quired by subsection (a).

24 (2) PROHIBITION.—Until the Congress deter-
25 mines otherwise, no new road construction or recon-

1 struction, or timber harvest (except firewood gather-
2 ing) shall be allowed in the lands described in para-
3 graph (1). Additionally, no oil or gas leasing, min-
4 ing, or other development which impairs the natural
5 and roadless qualities of these lands shall be allowed
6 on the lands.

7 (e) REVIEW BOARD.—The Secretaries of Agriculture
8 and the Interior shall establish a governmental review
9 board, containing equal numbers of participants from the
10 public and private sectors, to review the goals and man-
11 dates of all Federal agencies that are responsible for natu-
12 ral resource management and shall prepare and submit
13 to the Congress a report containing recommendations to
14 legally restate and unify the resource management man-
15 dates of such agencies. These recommendations shall be
16 guided by holistic and scientific methods of resource man-
17 agement, and shall seek to ensure the long-term health
18 of the Northern Rockies Bioregion’s ecology for this and
19 future generations. The report shall be submitted to the
20 Congress at the time that the report required by sub-
21 section (a) is submitted.

22 **SEC. 11. NATIVE AMERICAN USES.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—In recognition of the past use of
24 portions (hereinafter in this section referred to as “pro-
25 tected areas”) of the Wilderness areas, National Park and

1 Preserve Study areas, Wildland Recovery areas, and bio-
2 logical corridors designated by this Act by Native Ameri-
3 cans for traditional cultural and religious purposes, the
4 Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior shall ensure
5 nonexclusive access to these protected areas by native peo-
6 ple for such traditional cultural and religious purposes.
7 Such access shall be consistent with the purpose and in-
8 tent of Public Law 95–341 (92 Stat. 469; 42 U.S.C. 1996;
9 commonly known as the American Indian Religious Free-
10 dom Act). The Secretaries, in accordance with such Act,
11 upon request of an Indian tribe, may from time-to-time
12 temporarily close to the general public use one or more
13 specific portions of these protected areas in order to pro-
14 tect the privacy of religious activities and cultural uses in
15 such portions by an Indian people. As part of the prepara-
16 tion of general management plans for the Wilderness
17 areas, National Park and Preserve Study areas, Wildland
18 Recovery areas, and biological corridors designated by this
19 Act, the Secretaries shall request that the chief executive
20 officers of appropriate Indian tribes make recommenda-
21 tions with respect to assuring access to important sites,
22 enhancing the privacy of traditional cultural and religious
23 activities, and protecting cultural and religious sites.

24 (b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Forest Service
25 shall enter into cooperative management agreements with

1 the appropriate Indian tribes to assure protection of reli-
2 gious, burial, and gathering sites in the protected areas,
3 and shall work cooperatively on the management of all
4 uses in the protected areas that impact Indian lands and
5 people.

6 **SEC. 12. CULTURAL RESOURCES.**

7 In managing the protected areas described in section
8 11 in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Sec-
9 retaries of Agriculture and the Interior shall give particu-
10 lar emphasis to the preservation and protection of cultural
11 resources located within these areas, in accordance with
12 the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16
13 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm) and the National Historic Preser-
14 vation Act (16 U.S.C. 470-470x-6). Cultural resources
15 within the protected areas described in section 11 shall
16 be managed in consultation with State Historic Preserva-
17 tion Officers, Indian tribes, and other appropriate parties
18 in the States affected, with emphasis on the preservation
19 of resources in the areas and the interpretive, educational,
20 and long-term scientific uses of these resources.

21 **SEC. 13. WATER.**

22 (a) RESERVATION.—With respect to each wilderness
23 area designated by this Act, the Congress hereby reserves
24 a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for

1 which such area is designated. The priority date of such
2 reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

3 (b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Agri-
4 culture and all other officers of the United States shall
5 take all steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by
6 subsection (a), including the filing of claims for quantifica-
7 tion of such rights in any present or future appropriate
8 stream adjudication, in a court of the State of Idaho, Mon-
9 tana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Washington, in which the
10 United States has been or is properly joined in accordance
11 with section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952 (66 Stat.
12 560; 43 U.S.C. 666; commonly referred to as the
13 “McCarran Amendment”).

14 **SEC. 14. CONSTRUCTION.**

15 (a) PROHIBITION OF CONSTRUCTION AS RELIN-
16 QUISHMENT OR REDUCTION OF RIGHTS.—No provision of
17 this Act may be construed as a relinquishment or reduc-
18 tion of any water rights reserved, appropriated, or other-
19 wise secured by the United States in the State of Idaho,
20 Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Washington on or before
21 the date of enactment of this Act.

22 (b) PROHIBITION ON CONSTRUCTION AS PRECE-
23 DENT.—No provision of this Act may be construed as
24 establishing a precedent with regard to any future
25 designations, including designations of wilderness, or as

1 constituting an interpretation of any other Act or designa-
2 tions made pursuant thereto.

3 **SEC. 15. CONSTRUCTION REGARDING INDIAN TRIBES.**

4 No provision of this Act may be construed to affect
5 or modify any treaty or other right of an Indian tribe.

6 **SEC. 16. DEFINITIONS.**

7 For purposes of this Act:

8 (1) DEVELOPMENT.—The term “development”
9 means activities that eliminate the roadless and wil-
10 derness characteristics of the land and includes ski
11 resort facilities and such activities as roadbuilding,
12 timber harvest, mining, and oil and gas drilling.

13 (2) ENTRY.—The term “entry” means to enter
14 a roadless area for development purposes and associ-
15 ated activities such as roadbuilding, timber harvest,
16 mining, or other such activities which eliminate the
17 roadless character of the land.

18 (3) GREATER ECOSYSTEM.—The term “greater
19 ecosystem” means the ecological land units of suffi-
20 cient scale to support and maintain populations of
21 large vertebrate species and the other native plant
22 and animal species of the area. These units are com-
23 prised of lands which are similar in regards to to-
24 pography, climate, and plant and animal species.

25 The ecosystems in the Northern Rockies are also de-

1 fined in terms of the habitat of wildlife indicator
 2 species listed as threatened or endangered under sec-
 3 tion 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16
 4 U.S.C. 1533(c)), including grizzly bear, gray wolf,
 5 bald eagle, and caribou, and have been depicted on
 6 maps published by Federal agencies.

7 (4) NORTHERN ROCKIES BIOREGION.—The
 8 term “Northern Rockies Bioregion” means the por-
 9 tion of the Northern Rocky Mountains in the States
 10 of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and Washing-
 11 ton, so referred to on maps referred to in this Act.

12 (5) RECOVERY.—The term “recovery” means
 13 the restoration of lands damaged by land manage-
 14 ment activities to a condition as close as possible to
 15 the condition of such lands as existed prior to entry
 16 and development of the lands.



HR 852 IH——2

HR 852 IH——3

HR 852 IH——4

HR 852 IH——5

HR 852 IH——6